GOING TO SEE ROOSEVELT,

HE'S BACK AT OYSTER BAY, AND

WILL MEET VISITORS THERE.

Who Shall Succeed Aldridge Is One Matter

to Be Discussed-Who Was the Original

Roosevelt Man, a Military Person Named

Jerome?-What Does Jerome Get?

Governor-elect Roosevelt arrived in Long Isl-

Rain or snow; warmer; winds shifting to southeasterly.

SPAIN YIELDS ALL TO US.

NOTE OF SUBMISSION PRESENTED TO AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Rens to Superior Force to Prevent Greater Loss Secretaries Instructed to Begin a Draft of the Treaty-No Discussion of Detalls-Conference Adjourned to Wednesday-Yesterday's Important Session Was Brief and Impressive-Spanish Commissioners Are Dignified but Melanchely. Special Cable Desputches to Two Burs.

Pasis, Nov. 28.—The Spanish Peace Commission delivered to the American Commissioners tto-day's joint session of the Peace Commission the acceptance by Spain of the terms of the United States. This acceptance was accompsnied by a memorandum setting forth that smin yielded only to superior force. The sitting was adjourned until Wednesday. following is the Spanish official note sum-

marizing the answer as submitted to-day; The Spanish Commissioners, in view of the American terms submitted for their acceptance at the last session of the peace conference have held consultations in order to give a

prompt answer thereto.
"Instructed of their Government, they reasset the justice of their rights, which they have maintained in the past and will ever maintain. They recall the several attempts they have osly made with the view to finding in a compromise a common basis for discussion, and the fact that they have on two material roints, where their views disagreed, suggested

These have been steadily rejected by the American Commissioners, and a prompt answer made a condition of the continuation of

Recognizing the impossibility of further resisting their powerful antagonist, and to save ereater loss and hurt to Spain, the Commissioners acting on the advice and instructions of the Madrid Government, now feel that no other course is open to them but to accept the victor's arms, however harsh, and to proceed to their acceptance as embodied in the last proposition relative to the Philippines, in order to have peace and to not broak the Washington pro-

The foregoing precis is approved by the

American delegates.

The meeting at which the Spanish delegates appounced the abandonment of all their preensions to the conquered territory in the West Indies and the Far East was brief and formal, but, above all things else, it was impressive, even oppressive, in its melancholy. Each one of the seven Americans present came away with a new idea of the Spanish character and higher espect for it. Spanish pride has its admirable, its imposing side, and this was personified today in a scene which none of those who witpessed it will ever forget.

The six Spaniards who came to surrender the great possessions which had been theirs for centuries bore themselves with Castilian dignity and courtesy, which won honor and ompassion from those whose duty it was to receive an empire at their hands. Nevertheess, it required little insight to perceive that each representative of the vanquished power elt most keenly the humiliation of the situation for himself and his country.

Two or three of the American delegates freely said at the close of the meeting that their sympathy for the feelings of the Spanquenched any elation which they other wise might have felt at the end of the long dip-

The proceedings were extremely simple. All the Commissioners were punctual for the first time. They took their places as usual, six Spaniards on one side and six Americans on the other side of the great table, facing Interreter Ferguson, who sat at the end of the

The only intimation that the Americans had of what was coming was the information contained in vesterday's despatch to THE SUN. which had been furnished to Judge Day by however, to learn the language of the Spanish

Senor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, whose dejection was evideat even through the almost pitiful dignity of his bearing, said that he had the honor to submit the reply of the Spanish Commissioners to he proposal made by the Americans at the last meeting. He then handed three sheets of matter typewritten in Spanish to Mr. Ferguson, requesting him to translate it.

The interpreter glanced at the first lines and was about to give the reply sentence by senlence, when Seftor Villaurrutia suggested that he first read it through, in order to be able to give a more fluent translation.

The twelve men sat silent for nearly ten minutes while this was done. Judge Day took servous little puffs at a cigarette, and the six Spaniards sat gloomy and immovable. The silence had become painful when the interpreter began to read the fateful document aloud. The Americans listened with natural eagerness, but made no reply at the close.

There was no debate beyond Seftor Montero Rios's suggestion that the secretaries begin drafting the treaty, and one or two other formal motions. Then an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, the session having lasted only thirty-nine minutes. The Americans withdrew almost at once, and the Spaniards retired soon afterward. The Secretaries remained for a few moments to arrange for a consultation to-mor-

Both the American and Spanish Commissioners declined to discuss publicly the final agreement on the terms of peace, the former because of motives of delicacy, and the latter because, as one of them said: "We are too crushed and heartbroken to talk of such a painful situation. We are only anxious to get away and forget it all."

It is cruel, perhaps, to suggest at this mo-ment that Spain might have gained more advantageous terms if she had been wise enough o adopt a less recalcitrant attitude at the outset, but such is the fact. The Spaniards perelatently refused to come upon common ground for negotiation until the Americans were compelled to make an arbitrary offer. When this joint was reached the American delegates consulted with Washington, and the instructions they received gave them discretion to offer between ten and twenty million dollars as the amount of the Philippine bonus. Judge Day and his colleagues then decided that it would e best to offer the maximum amount in the

form of an ultimatum. The Spaniards have not yet recovered from their surprise and disappointment at the tone of the replies to their last appeal to the powers This, more than the American attitude, has broken their spirit and completed their humili-

Madeid, Nov. 28,—The newspapers sadly remind the country that Nov. 28, 1898, will be long remembered as the day of the closing scene of the glorious history of the Spanish colonial empire, from the discovery of America, is 1492, to the conquest of the Philippines in

They admit that the Government adopted the only possible course, and urge that it now opentrate its attention on the reorganization of the country. They bitterly animadvert on the United States.

was the cry of dying Goethe. How to get more light of gas, also heat, demonstrated at 1181 Broad-may. Every form of gas appliance for lighting, cooking, on athloiding.—Ads.

Tampe Bay Hotel opens Dec. 5. For partic address Plant System, 261 Broadway, - Adv.

PEACE IS NOW ASSURED.

Spain Gives Up the Philippines, Leaving

Little of Importance to Be Settled WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-With the sequiescence of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in the demands and concessions of their Amerlean opponents, the Joint Peace Commission has practically finished its work, certainly the vital part of it, leaving the way clear for the signing of a treaty of peace at an early date subjects included in the protocol of Aug. 12 have been disposed of in the agreement reached to-day. The other matters requiring adjustment are not of great importance in comparison to the previous work of the joint commission, and it is expected that they will be adjusted without any serious differences of opinion and prolonged negotiation. Indeed, it is admitted that these topics need not be included in the treaty, but can be left to diplomatic settlement after the treaty has been signed. The President and the Cabinet are happy in the knowledge of this condition of the negotiations and some of the more optimistic of the higher officials expressed the opinion to-day that a treaty would be signed within ten days or two weeks. This, however, to quote one of the President's closest advisers.

"will be rather rushing things."

Besides the disposal of the offer of the American Commissioners to negotiate for the purchase by the United States of an island in the Carolines for use as a telegraph cable station, there remains to be adjusted by the joint commission the question of the revival of commercial arrangements between Spain and the United States. After war had begun Spain 'denounced," to use the diplomatic term. all her treaties with this Government, including those affecting Spain's commercial advantages. In some of the treaties with Spain provision was made for the continuance of certain trade arrangements even in the event of war be-

tween the two countries. Mr. Hay, then the American Ambassador in London, made representations to the Spanish Government through the British diplomatic authorities, then representing American interests in Madrid, which sought to hold Spain to the provisions of treaty agreements that were not annulled by the existence of hostilities. But Spain would have none of it, and "denounced" all her arrangements with the United States. It will be the office of the American Peace Commissioners in their future relations with the representatives of Spain in Paris to seek an understanding by which these "denounced" arrangements will be revived through the medium of the general treaty of peace. If the Spaniards show a disposition to resist the overtures of the United States in that direction, it is not likely that the American Commissioners will permit a postponement of the signing of the treaty by per-

ponement of the signing of the treaty by persisting in their desire to clean up all matters at jasue between this country and Spain. New commercial treaties can be made after beace has been effected.

As to the Carolines, the conduct of the negotiations will be the reverse of what has herestofore occurred, the American Commissioners being in the attitude of asking Spain to consent to something which the United States cannot secure without Spanish acquiescence. Whether the Administration has instructed or intends to instruct the American Commissioners to negotiate for the purchase of the entire Caroline group, as has been hinted, has not developed. Officials refer to the future negotiations concerning the Carolines as affecting merely one of those islands, which the United States want for a telegraph cable station. No authoritative statement that this Government intends to establish a naval station as well as a cable relay office on the island which it hopes to acquire by purchase has been made.

That the American demand in connection

and which it hopes to acquire by purchase has been made.

That the American demand in connection with the Philippines included the islands of the Sulu Archirelaso was emphatically stated to-day by the official in authority to speak for the Government. The announcement might not have been made had not the Administration suspected that an attempt was telng made to create an impression throughout Europe that the demand for the cession of the Sulus was an afterthought and not included in the original memorandum setting forth the position of the United States. As a matter of fact, this Government has from the outset emisiered the Sulus as part of the Philippine group, basing its attitude in that respect on the knowledge that Spain had always included the Sulu Islands in the general Government of the Philippines and actually did formally declare that the Sulus had been annexed to the jurisdiction of the larger group. That the soreweights of the Bulu Archipelago was

the Sulu Islands in the general Government of the Philippines and actually did formally declare that the Sulus had been annexed to the jurisdiction of the larger group. That the soreveignty of the Sulu Archipelago was at one time in dispute letween Great Britain and Germany and Spain was not overlooked by this Government in considering the question of the disposition of the Philippines, but the way of the United States was made clear by a study of the treaty in which the rights of each of the three European Governments in the archivelago were defined and Spain's sover-eignty over the islands shortly to come into the possession of the United States acknowledged. Certain privileges in the Sulu were given to Great Britain and Germany by the treaty mentioned, and since it became apparent that the United States would insist on the retention of the Philippines, this Government has had knowledge of an attempt to secure a transfer of sovereignty over part of the Sulu group from Spain to another power. This attempt has been checkmated by the agreement reached in Paris to-day. No foreign nation can now set up a claim to sovereignty over any part of the territory included in the American demands without causing a rupture with the United States.

There has been a deal of gossin to-day about a visit of Baron Von Sternberg, the German Charge (d'Affaires in Washimston, to Secretary Hay the morning. Despite published statements to the contrary, no protest against the annexation to the United States of the Sulu group was made by the German Charge. From what could be learned to-night Baron Von Sternberg with dilomatic practice. Portugal, China, Japan and all nations having large interests in the Hawaiian Islands made such a request when the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii was signed early in the McKinley Administration. It is understood that Baron Von Sternberg's visit was for the purpose of assertaining the Evolution of the Sulu archipelago. Just what Germany and Spain, although such a request would be agicanted to de her h

LONDON COMMENT FAVORABLE.

The Times Says That We May Be Trusted to Bule Our New Possessions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The London press has so long assumed that Spain would yield that few of the newspapers comment on the fact that she has yielded. None of them raises the question of British rights in the Sulu Islands. The Times discusses the "novel idea of a possession which is not a part of the Union." and adds that the place of such a possession under the constitution may some day have to

be exactly defined, but there does not seem to be any pressing present necessity for proceeding to such a definition or apprehending that it may be forced by private action. Any administration trusted with the govern ment of the United States may surely be trusted, without an amendment to the Constitution, to administer a bit of external estate for the

benefit of the nation. Makes You Hungry! The spicy, appetizing fragrance of a smoking dish of Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Beware of all imitations.—

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S VIEWS

HE POINTED OUT THE DANGERS OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Forced to Sall Without a Plan and Against the Protests of Himself and His Commanders-Showed That His Ships Were in Bad Condition-Warned His Government of the Fate Which Overtook Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The Office of Naval Intelligence to-day published in its "Information from Abroad" series, a pamphlet enti-tled "Views of Admiral Cervera Regarding the Spanish Navy in the Late War." The pamphlet is composed of a long article under the title, "Vindication of the Navy," published in La Epoca of Madrid on Nov. 5, made up mainly of extracts from letters from Admiral Cervera, written previous to the declaration of war, and continued to May 5. In a prefatory note Commander Richardson Clover, Chief Intelligence Officer, says:

"These letters were written by Admiral Cer-vera in protest against Spain rushing into war in face of certain defeat, due to the naval strength of the United States and the unpreparedness of the Spanish Navy. Spain had neglected her navy, and Cervera shows it was imprudent for her to attempt war against a

uperior naval power." The letters show that Cervers and his officers knew they would be defeated if the Spanish Cape Verde squadron met the force under Admiral Sampson's command. Some of the letters are pathetic, and all bear on the wretched condition of the Spanish Navy, to which the naval authorities, despite Cervera's recommendations and protests, were apparently indifferent. The contents of the letters are summed up in this introductory paragraph of the Epoca's article:

"From documents known by many chiefs and officers of the navy, it appears that Admiral Cervera expressed himself always ready to give absolute obedience to the orders of the Government; that he pointed out the dangers of a disastrous war with the United States while it was still possible to avoid it; that he repeatedly reported the deficiencies in the versels under his command: that he persistently offered to come to Madrid to explain to the Council of Ministers the reasons why our fleet was going to certain destruction; that he was not allowed to explain these reasons to those about to take upon themselves the enormous responsibility of this war; that he was forced to sail without a war plan, against his opinion and that of all the commanders of the fleet, who signed a solemn protest declining the responsibility of the consequences; that, finally, many of the elements indispensable to put the ships in a fair condition were not supplied to him; that the Colon sailed without her turret artillery, and some of the Bilbao cruisers with some of the pieces and ammunition defective, and at least one of them with her speed very much reduced on account of the state of her bottom."

The most semarkable feature brought out by the correspondence is that the Spaniards had made no plans for Cervera's fleet. On the day before the fleet was ordered to sail from the Cape Verde Islands for the West Indies, Cervera and his officers held a council in which they recommended to the Spanish Government

they recommended to the Spanish Government that the fleet return to the Canaries. On April 19, three days before the order to sail was received, Cervera wrote from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands:

"The idea of sending the fleet to Cuba seems to have been abandoned. I believe very wisely."

His astonishment over the receipt of the order to sail is expressed in vigorous language. About three years ago, the correspondence shows. Cervera wrote to a relative concerning "the condition of the Spanish Navy to go to war with the United States." In January lag he wrote again to the same relative, pointing out how poorly equipped Spain was then to engage in hostilities. A side light is thrown on Spanish official carelessness in this letter, one passage of which reads: "The Viceaya carries a 14-cm, breech plug winch was declared useless two months ago, and I did not know it until last night."

In February he wrote to "a high official personage" that "we have no charts of the American seas, aithough I suppose that they have been ordered; but at the bresent time we could not move." This was shortly before the determined to the structure of the Maine.

been ordered; but at the present time we could not move." This was shortly before the destruction of the Maine.

Throughout the letters he dwells on the details of weakness of Spanish war vessels. Of the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa he said that their 14-om. artillery, "the main power of these vessels, is practically useless on account of the bad system of breech mechanism and the bad quality of the cartridge cases, of which there are only those on board. Some of the Spanish ships he declared to be useless or unable to become effective in time. He pointed out that Spain could not conduct an offensive campaign on the seas and argued that ruin to Spain would come from defence of "an island which was ours, but belongs to us no more." He wanted to explain these views to the council of Ministers and the Queen Regent.

In an official statement to the Ministry of

"an island which was ours, but belongs to us no more." He wanted to explain these views to the council of Ministers and the Queen Regent.

In an official statement to the Ministry of Marine, Admiral Cervers shows that the Spanish forces in the Atlantic are approximately one-half those of the United States, both in tonnage and armament. In this communication he sounds a warning about the Philippines, where the Spanish forces "have not even a shadow of resistance" to oppose to the United States forces in Asiatic waters. Shortly before war began Cervera wrote:

"My fears are realized. The condict is coming fast upon us, and the Colon has not received her big guns, the Carlos V. has not been delivered, and her 10-cm. artillery is not yet mounted: the Pelayo is not ready, for want of finishing her redoubt, and, I believe, her secondary battery: the Vittoria has no artillery, and of the Numancia we had better not speak. But, after all, I am giad the end is coming. The country can stand this state of affairs no longer, and any arrangement will be a good one, however bad it looks, if it comes without our having to lament a great disaster, as may happen if we go to war with a few half-armed vessels and with want of means and excess of incumbrances."

Just before sailing from Spain Cervera wrote: "I regret very much to have to sail without having agreed upon some plan, even on general lines, for which purpose I repeatedly requested permission to go to Madrid. From the bulk of the telegrams received I think I see that the Government persists in the idea of sending the little squadron (torpedo boat flottilla) to Cuba. That seems to me a very risky adventure, which may cost us very dear, for the loss of our fictilla and the defeat of our squadron in the Carlobean Sea entails a great danger for the Canaries, and perhaps the bombardment of our coast cities. I do not mention the fate of the island of Cuba, because I have anticipated it long ago."

On April 19, the day before the rupture of relations. Cervera wrote a despairing

docking. "We are indeed unlucky," said Cervera.

As a result of the council of Cervera and his commanders on April 21, a telegram was sent to Madrid suggesting that the fleet be ordered to the Canaries, and stating that "the plan of defending the island of Porto Rico and abandoning Cuba to its fate is absolutely impossible, because if the American fleet purposely destroys a city of the last-named island in spite of all the plans of the Government upon the subject, and even if it should be the maddest thing in the world, the Government tiself would be forced by public opinion to send this fleet against the Americana under the conditions and at the point the latter might choose."

ditions and at the point the latter might choose."

When the order to sail from the Cape Verde Islands for Cuba came on April 22. Cervera wrote a vigorous letter, to whom is not stated in the article, which was in part as follows:

"It is impossible for me to give an idea of the surprise and astonishment experienced by all on the receipt of the order to sail. Indeed, that surprise is well justified, for nothing can be expected for this expedition except the total deatruction of the facet or its hasty and emoralizing return, while here in Spain it might be the safeguard of the nation. Tou talk about plans, and in spite of my efforts to have some laid out, as was wise and prudent, my desires have been disappointed.

How can it be said i have been supplied with everything I asked for? The Colon has not yet her big guns, and I saked for the had ones if there were no others. The 14-cm, ammunition, with the exception of about 300 shots, is had. The defective guns of the Vigerar and the Oquendo have not been changed.

There is no plan or concert, which I so much desired and called for so often. In short, this is already a disaster, and it is to be feared that it, will be a more frightful one before long. The Vizeara can no longer steam and she is only a bell in the body of the fleet."

The article concludes with this copy of a private telegram sent to Bagasta by Admiral Villamit, commanding the torpedo boat flotilis, who was lost in the naval battle of Santiago, dated April 22 1838:

"In view of the importance to the country of the destination of this fleet, I deem it expedient you should know, through a friend who does not fear censure, that, while as seamen we are all ready to die with honor in the fulfilment of duty. I think it undoubted that the sacrifice of these naval forces will be as cer ain as it would be fruitiess and uspiess for the termination of the war if the representations repeatedly made by the Admiral to the Minister of Marine are not taken into consideration."

A footnote to the article sava that at a council of eighteen general officers in Madrid, fourteen voted for the immediate salling of Cervera's fleet from Cape Verde. Gens. Gomez. Imaz and Lazaga voted against it until the reinforcement of the fleet by the Pelayo, Carlos V. Alfonso XIII. and Lepanto and the three destroyers remaining in the peninsula. Gens. Butler and Mozo shared this opinion conditionally, subordinating it to the decision of the Government.

SENATOR MORGAN'S FIEWS.

We Can Hold the Philippines as a Colons and Impose Tariff Against Its Citizens. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Senator Morgan of labama, the ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Belations Committee, strongly indorses the doctrine, opposed by so many prom-inent public men. that the United States can hold the Philippines as a colony, impose tariff duties against its citizens and exclude then

from the franchise. The Senator said to-night "The Constitution does not enter into the question at all. That paper was designed to control matters between the States and Terri-tories of the Union and did not concern itsel about outside matters. Our Government has as much right to hold colonies as France or England has and to make such rules for their control as fit may see fit. We can impose a duty on Philippine products or exclude them altogether. We can exclude such of their citizens as we may choose. In short, in foreign matters, we may do anything that any sover eign power may do, unless forbidden by some

"The treaty by which we acquired Alaska declared that it should become part of the United States, and hence the provision of the Constitution announcing that all duties shall be uniform among the States came into effect prevents our imposing duty against

be uniform among the States came into effect and prevents our imposing duty against Alaskan products or charging one on goods sent from this country into Alaska. But unless the Spanish treaty provides to the centrary. Porto Rico and the Philippines will not become Territories of the United States, but will simply be outside possessions, not integral parts. Hence we can put any duty against them that we may choose. Why, take the case of Hawati. It belongs to us. We own it, and yet we continue to collect duties on its products, simply because Congress has declared that we should. There is no question of military government. Hawati has a civil government, and if we can maintain a tariff against it for a moment, we can maintain it forever, if we choose.

"Further, we can, if we desire, treat the Chinese and other natives of the Philippines and of Hawati just as we have treated the Indians. The Government makes treaties with these as if they were independent nations. It shuts them up on their reservations and practically holds them prisoners there. No Indian can leave his lands and live elsewhere, except so far as we may permit. There is nothing in the world to prevent us from treating the Philippines just as we have treated the Indians, as subject tribes, whose lives we regulate, but who, nevertheless, are not citizens of the United States and have not the rights of citizens. The Constitution does not expressly give us this authority, but, as I have said, the Constitution has nothing to do with the matter. It does not give us the right to annex any territory, but that has been held to be among the implied powers of the General Government.

"Hence, if the President chooses, he can, with the consent of Congress, annex the Philippines and hold them as our own property, and yet maintain a tariff against them, and even exclude their citizens and products from the United States."

DR. ABBOTT ON EXPANSION.

He Makes a Few Patriotic Remarks About Our New Possessions.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Congregational Club in the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton avenue, last night, Capt. Thomas R. Ledwidge, who fought under Garcia in the Cuban army of liberation, and who subse-quently served as a Sergeant in the rough riders, spoke on "Cuba as I Saw It." He said that social easte, Spanish pride and the superstition of the negro must be taken into con sideration in the administration of affairs in Cuba by the United States. He spoke in praise of Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wood, and declared that Cuba must be Americanized and the Cubans made self-supporting. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth

Church said in part: "There are many persons who say we had no right to secure Cuba and the Philippines simply for the sake of expansion, and now that we have got them we don't know what to do with them unless it be to set up an imperial Govern-

have got them we don't know what to do with them unless it be to set up an imperial Government. But such a thing has never been said by the President or the people, who desired a war for the sake of humanity.

"All the articles I read in the Evening Post against the United States taking the Philippines I have read before. The same things were said when the United States took Louisiana. Read history of that date and you will find the same things that are published now. When we took Louisiana we said, 'You are to manage your own affairs in your own way, and we'll protect you.'

"We began the war by declaring by unanimous vote that we were not going to take Cubafor ourselves. What have we done to give anybody an idea that anything else is to be done? Why, sent Gen. Wood to Cuba. In Santlago he put a Cuban in the office of Mayor, and the Cuban Mayor appointed Cuban Magietrates, and Gen. Wood is standing by to see that the Cubans are protected. Under this mode I see no reason why it should be said that we took the island for ourselves. "We conquered the Philippines, not for ourselves, but for the sake of liberty and humanity. I want to see the United States protect these possessions against the enemy on the cutside and against anarchy and insurrection within. Let the United States say to the other nations: Keep your hands off! An attack on them is an attack on us!"

In conclusion Dr. Abbott said: "After liberty has become a fact in these possessions and they are able to manage their own affairs. I would then say to them 'Paddle your own cance.'"

Dr. Abbott's remarks were frequently applauded.

DON CARLOS BUYS 20,000 RIFLES. Spanish Ambassador at Rome Protests Against Spanish Pretender's Acts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the Spanish Ambassador has complained to the Italian Govern-ment that the residence of Don Carlos, the preender to the Spanish throne, at Venice, is the seat of anti-Spanish revolutionary machina-

He lamented the sale of 20,000 rifles from the Brescia arsenal to Don Carlos. The latter really purchased the wespons through a private speculator. who has not been paid.

DREYFUS REJOICES.

n a Telegram to His Wife He Says His Health, Morally and Physically, Is Good.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON. Nov. 28.—A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Mme. Dreyfus has received the following telegram from her husband: "I rejoice with you all. My health, morally and physically, is good."

Emperor William Sees Schwaftzkoppen. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. BERLIN, Nov. 28 .- Col. Schwartzkoppen, for

merly German Military Attaché at Paris, whose name has been prominently mentioned in con-nection with the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. had an audience with Emperor William on Sunday evening. There is much speculation garding the subject of their conversation.

PICQUART TRIAL TO GO ON.

DEPUTIES SUSTAIN GOVERNMENT'S REPUSAL TO INTERPERE

Exciting Debate in the Chamber Which Brought Out New Drevfus Disclosure-M. Poincare Says Ministry of 'D4 Never Saw Alleged Confession-M. Dupuy's Offer Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The debate on the Picquart affair in the Chamber of Deputies to-day resulted practically as forecasted in yesterday's despatches to THE SUN. The Government refused to interfere with the course of justice, and therein received the support of a large majority of the Deputies. Notices of interpellations had been given by M. Bos, a Socialistic Radical, and M. Massabuau, a Republican, the former disapproving and the latter approving the action of Gen Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, in or dering the trial of Col. Picquart by a court

The Chamber assembled in a state of antici patory excitement, the members being primed to assist in the lively scenes that followed the introduction of the Picquart question. From the outset the debate became inextricably mixed up with the Dreyfus case, and the uproar and flerce verbal exchanges soon became general.

The speeches of M. Bos and M. Massabuau were of little consequence except as bloodwarmers. M. Millerand, the Socialist leader.

supported M. Bos, contending that the Government had the power to alter the date of the court-martial. M. Paul de Cassagnac followed, supporting the other side of the question. The first speech of importance was made by M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Public Instruction in the Dupuy Cabinet at the time Dreyfus was tried. He declared that the proseention of Col. Picquart was in the nature of reprisal. His incarceration had been in-

these injustices that caused public exasperation. M. Poincaré added impressively: "We have been attacked on account of the trial of 1894. I affirm that I only learned of the affair through the newspapers." When the tumult which followed this state

ordinately prolonged, while certain guilty par-

ties enjoyed scandalous immunity. It

ment had subsided. M. Barthon, who was a Ministerial colleague of M. Poincaré, exclaimed: "I am ready to support M. Poincaré's asseron. It is the truth."

This brought forth shouts of "Nonsense, "Absurd," "Incredible," and cheers. Continuing, M. Poincaré said: "The only proof of the guilt of Dreyfus in 1804 was the bordereau. No Minister, no Premier, ever heard about a confession of Dreyfus being taken down by Capt, Lebrun-Renault."

This statement elicited cheers and jeers, and M. Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, rising from his seat, said: "Gen. Mercier heard the report from Capt. Lebrun-Renault's own mouth." M. Poincaré declared that when the Prime Minister questioned Capt. Lebrun-Renault, the latter did not mention a confession, M. Cavaignae attempted to retort, but was howled down.

Amid silence M. Poincaré concluded by saying: "This matter has weighed heavily on my mind, and I am glad of the opportunity of saying what I know about it " This statement was greeted with cheers.

M. Cavaignae then ascended the tribune and again asserted that Capt. Lebrun-Renault had told Gen. Mercier of Dreyfus's confession, adding: "Capt, Lebrun-Renault's report is in ex-This caused a tumuit, many of the members

shouting: "What is its date?"

M. Cavaignac reaffirmed the existence of the eport, and added, amid exclamations of astonishment: "Capt. Lebrun-Renault has, peraps, since withdrawn his admissions." M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, was the

"We have only a single desire," he said. namely, to arrive at the truth. We do not object to aubmitting to the Court of Cassable, except what might involve the na-tional defence. [Cheers.] It is to the the public interest that a case which cites such feeling should not be proonged. The Supreme Court is fully instructed. The military courts are also instructed by order of the Governor, who does not need my praise. The truth will be reached.

"The Government asks the Chamber to respect its initiative, to respect the independent of the law, and not to ask the Ministers to adopt any special attitude." [Cheers.]
Prime Minister Dupuy followed M. de Freyinet. He said that the Dreyfus affair must remain a purely judicial question. He ex-

pressed surprise that M. Poincaré had bur dened himself so long with the matter he had suddenly launched upon the house. [Cheers.] Dealing with the date of the Picquart courtmartial, M. Dupuy said: "We decline to order any postponement. To give such an order would strike a blow

at the principle of separation of public powers. This is not out of obstinacy, but because of the bad interpretation the country might put on such a course. [Cheers.] country might put on such a course. [Cheers-]
Our view is that the political power ought not to interfere. It is not within the province of Parliament or the Government to adjust the connection which may exist between the Dreyfus case and the Picquart affair. Our intervention would be calculated to hamper the work of the Court of Cassation. We abide by the policy embodied in the Ministerial declaration, and will respect the decisions of the law. We are the Government of law, and refuse to be a Government of arbitrary measures." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Ex-Minister Ribot followed in a speech of characteristic moderation. He indorsed the Government's decision to respect the principle of the separation of the judicial and executive powers, but urged that it possessed the right to defer the court-martial.

Upon the conclusion of M. Ribot's speech the order of the day, declaring that the Chamber approved the Government's statement respecting the principle of the separation of public powers, was carried by a vote of \$37 to 78. The Chamber then rose.

M. Dupuy's declaration was much discussed in the lobbies. The virtual consensus of opinion was that it considerably added to his renutation for statesmanship. Though he declined by yield to the demand for a postponement of the court-martial, he admitted in his introductory remarks that the Government had the power to intervene with Gen. Zurlinden, but did not consider it advisable to use its power. This is interpreted to mean that the Government is nevertheless willing to comply if the Court of Cassation requested it, which could be done by the court demanding the production of the post blue. The speech thus throws the initiative on the Bureme Court, and it is generally expected that it will take the hint.

The full report of M. Dupuy's speech makes it clear why, not withstanding the strong pro-Picquart feeling in the Chamber, such a large majority supported the Government's refusal to intervene.

It was not a mere matter of inference. M. Dupuy directly invited the Our view is that the political power ought no to interfere. It is not within the province of

persists.

A meeting in favor of Col. Picquart, which was held this evening, drew an immense crowd. Thousands of persons afterward went to the Cherche Midi Prison, where Picquart is confined, and cheered the prisoners.

The police dispersed the crowd, arresting several men, who will be released. Later there was a counter demonstration, about 200 persons going to the prison and hooting Picquart.

The Cost of Telephone Service at your house makes but a slight addition to yearly typenses. The convenience is immeasurable.—Adv.

News from Paris Clears the Way and Is Followed by News from Washington.

CHOATE FOR AMBASSADOR?

Forty-five minutes after the news was received in the United States yesterday that the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris had accepted the terms of the United Government, it was announced from Washington that President McKinley was said to be thinking seriously of appointing the Hon. Joseph H. Chonte of Nev York to be Ambassador to England. It was made known that Senator Platt, on recent visits to President McKinley, has suggested to the President that the Republicans of the State of New York would feel honored if the President should select either Mr. Choate or Elihu Root to be Ambassador to the court of St. James. Senator Hanna and other influential Republican Senators heartily agree with the suggestion of Senator Platt that either Mr. Choate or Mr. Root should have this disinction. According to the reports from Washington yesterday the drift seemed to favor Mr. Choate. The President's policy at Paris has been carried out. One of the Commissioners, it is said, might have "ratted" and caused more or less turmoil had it been known that he was not to be made Ambassador to England. The bridge, however, has been crossed, and the way is now clear for either

Choate or Root to go England. While New York State has had a goodly share of diplomatic honors, it is in a position to offer to President McKinley men of standing like Choat and Root for the place of Ambassador to England. Elihu Root has always been s prominent Republican in the State from the hour he left Hamilton College. He was President of the New York Republican County Committee at one time. Joseph H. Choate was also a machine Republican in New York county. He says he has been straight all the way through, except that "the other fellows have disagreed with me." Then he adds: "I have been a good Republican since 1856. I have always been straight on the party's policy, but the other fellows have been wrong."

ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO SANTIAGO. Hobson Asks Permission to Superintend the Raising of the Spanish Ships.

Washington, Nov. 28.-Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson is anxious to return to Santiago to superintend wrecking operations on the stranded Spanish ships there, and to-day he had an interview on the subject with Acting Secretary Allen, Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and Chief Constructor Hichoorn. No action on the request will be taken until Secretary Long's return to Washington. but in view of the decision of the Navy Department not to attempt to raise any of the Spanish vessels, except the Reina Mercedes, sunk near the entrance to the harbor, it is not likely that Mr. Hobson will get the desired permission. The department to-day received a telegram from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, which has a contract for raising the Mercedes, saying that the company was organizing an expedition to leave New York for Santiago in a few days. Mr. Hobson wants to go with this expedition. An engineer and divers of the Neptune Wrecking Company of Stockholm, Sweden, are on their way to the United States and will go to Santiago to examine the Vizcaya and Colon to determine whether it will be worth the company's while to attempt the salvage of these vessels on the "no cure, no pay" principle. but in view of the decision of the Navy Depart-

FIVE MEN BURIED IN A DITCH. Iwo Taken Out Dead-Arrest of the Fore-

A gang of over 100 workmen for the past two months have been putting in a sewer in the vicinity of 235th street and Berrien avenue. For three weeks past the workmen have proested to Patrick Flannery, the foreman, that their lives were in danger because the sides of the trench were not properly protected by the treach were not properly protected by boards. Yesterday five men were at work in the ditch, which is eighteen feet deep, when both sides fell in, completely covering the men. A hurry call for two ambulances was sent to Fordham Hospital, and Drs. Brown and Bregnan arrived before the other workmen had dug their comrades out. After twenty minutes work three of the men were lifted from the trench. They were still alive, but hadly injured, and were hurried to the hospital. The other two men were dead when the rescuers other two men were dead when the rescuers reached them. The dead were Patrick Tucker. 33 years old and Dennis Coffer, 40 years old, residence unknown. The bodies were taken to the Wakefield police station. The injured men were taken to Fordham Hospital. They were Domenico Marigo, right leg broken; Thomas King, injuries to the chest and head, and Michael Sexton, bad contusions.

Roundsman Kane arrested Flannery.

CONDUCTOR KILLED AT QUEENS.

Result of an Attempt to Drive a S Plough Through a Heavy Drift.

oad attempted last night to drive a snowplough through a heavy drift in a cut about 300 yards east of the station at Queens. The snow was packed hard and the plough was snow was packed hard and the plough was thrown from the track. The locomotive next to it was also derailed.

Henry Krantz, 45 years old, a conductor, who lived at Dunton, L. L., and who had worked on the road twenty years, beginning as a newsboy, was crushed to death. Seaman Birdsall, the engineer, and the fireman, who is known as "Buck," were badly scaleded by escaping steam. They were taken to the Jamaica Hospitul in a critical condition. Krantz leaves a widow and three children.

NEW BATTLESHIP STUCK IN THE MUD. The Wisconsin Grounded When She Left the Ways and Must Be Dug Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The new battleship Wisconsin is stuck in the mud off the Union Iron Works, and will have to be dug out. No vessel of her capacity has ever before been launched at these ship yards, and in dredging for her passage from the ways the workmen dredged too deep. The result was that when she came down the ways with tremendous momentum she ran into a bank of mud and stuck fast. With great shears which can lift hundred of tons an effort was made to-day to get her off, but it was unsuccessful.

GEN. WOODFORD IS COY Circumspect in Regard to His Possible Mis-sion to St. James,

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was asked yesterday about the rumor of the probability of his appointment as United States Minister to England. "About a year ago." he said, "the same kind of a rumor was started about my going to Spain. A friend said to me: 'Woodford, is it true?' I said.' Why no. I haven't an idea of such a thing.' Twenty hours later the place was offered to me, so I am going to be careful after this in talking about rumors that are started concerning my future fortunes."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.-An extraordinary long distance telephone test has been made here by Charles J. Glidden. President of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Com-pany. Mr. Gildden heid a distinct and clear reconversation over the wire with Frederick A.
Farrar of the firm of Poor & Greenough, Boston. The distance from Little Rock is 1,000 miles. Mr. Gidden says this is the longest circuit in the world. Satisfactory tests were also made with Memphis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dallas and Galveston.

Germany to Send Back American Pears. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN.

hat the San José scale was found in five consignments of American pears and nectarines eceived in Germany during November. The ruit was seized and will be re-exported.

British Fing Not Raised Over Chusan. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun.

Lonpon, Nov. 28.-It is officially denied that the British flag has been raised over the Chinese island of Chusan.

and City about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. having come on from Norwick, Conn., by boat, after spending eighteen hours in a stalled train near New London. He hoped to be able to get to his home at Oyster Bay and was much disappointed when informed that traffic over the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad had been suspended since early Saturday evening. He couldn't graph or telephone. Oyster Bay had been lost" since Saturday night. Col. Roosevelt opened up a temporary office n the waiting room of the Long Island Rall-

road station. He had a big bundle of letters

o answer, and he dictated answers to his private secretary. His presence in the station attracted a crowd, and they formed almost & complete circle around him watching the proceedings. After an hour's work Col. Roosevelt came over to Manhattan to the house of his sister, Mrs. Coles. He returned to Long Island City in the afternoon in time to catch the train for Oyster Bay that left at 5 o'clock. He will be visited at Oyster Bay this evening by Republicans who want to talk with him on various matters. Mr. Roosevelt has requested these interviews, and later in the week there will be further talks. He insists on the selection of Republicans and Independents for office whose integrity is beyond the alightest question. Very many important Re-

on the selection of Republicans and independents for office whose integrity is beyond the slightest question. Very many important Republicans believe that Francis Hendreks, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, ex-State Senator and ex-Collector of the Port of New York, should be made State Superintendent of Public Works.

It is known that Mr. Hendreks does not desire this place. He is very comfortably situated in Syracuse, his briends said last night, and his serenity is so marked that at the Saratoga Convention in September he declined to be a candidate for Licuteant-Governor, although Senator Platt and other influential Republicans desired that he should be the candidate. But Republicans aware of his shility and integrity desire that he should accept the place of State Superintendent of Public Works. Governor-elect Roosevelt is to talk over thirmatter and other important questions with the Republicans who are to visit him at Oyster Bay to-night.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, who wants to name the successoriof Garrett J. Benson for Sergeantat-Arms of the State Senate, has not yet submitted the name to the Republican leaders. Mr. Benson came down from Albany yesterday and visited Senator Platt. He told Senator Platt that he was very grateful for the honors that the Republican rarty had conferred unon him, and he added that if it were deemed advisable to name another Republican for Sergeanta-Arms of the Senate, he, Mr. Benson, would throw up his hat for the new man, and he and obedient soldier of the Republican party all the way through. Very often officeholders who are about to lose good places are inclined to say all sorts of unpleasant things. Benson was different, and his conversation with Mr. Platt was quite refreshing and exhibitation was a figure and provided the same because of the Senator of the State Superintendent of Public Ruidings has not yet been named. The Hon, William Barnes, Jr. Executive Chairman of the Republican state Committee, has this matter in his keeping. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Barnes is to select a fine Albanian Jerome performed for the Republican party for the State of New York in this last terrific battle. If it can be demonstrated that the services of Colonel, or, rather, Major, Jerome are commensurate with his ideas of recognition, the Republican leaders, it is said, may set aside a very fine place for Mr. Jerome. If these claims of Colonel, or, rather, Major, Jerome cannot be substantiated he will get, in the estimation of the folks who know what they are talking about, what they call "nit." Possibly Uncle Sam's United States mail is not aware when it passes those letters to Colonel, or, rather, Major, Jerome as "the original Roosevelt man," of the sonference at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, in April last it was a Sunday morning and a representative of The Sun was not far distant), when Senator Platt and Mr. Odell had something to say about Theodore Roosevelt being the only Republican in the State of New York who could win for Governor in the fall of 1808. Three locomotives of the Long Island Rail-

CORNELL STUDENT DROWNED.

The Body of Wilson Klinger Taken from the

University Hydraulic Laboratory Dam. ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—This afternoon at :30 o'clock, by the aid of a grapnel, the body of Wilson Klinger was taken from the bottom of the new hydraulic laboratory dam of Cornell University. Until 3 o'clock this afternoon it was not definitely known that any one had been

Yesterday afternoon one of the attachés of the university, whose duty it is to test the waterfall at the dam, noticed a hole in the ice and nearby a slouch hat. He also saw footprints in the fresh snow pointing toward the hole, but none showing that the party going had returned. He immediately concluded that some student had been drowned and notified

some student had been drowned and notified the proper officials. It was not until this afternoon that a clue was obtained, when the hat was positively identified as belonging to klinger by the gentleman with whom he had been boarding. The university authorities, convinced that a body was in the dam, employed men to drag the bottom, with the result that the remains were recovered after two hours work.

Klinger left his boarding house yesterday morning for a walk, and it is presumed undertook to test the ice which had formed on the water close to the dam, and, the ice giving way, fell through and was drowned. Klinger is from Manhattan, Will county, Ill., which is just east of Joliet. He was studying to become a professor, was 29 years of age and had just completed a nine years' course of study. He took a degree at the University of Michigan, the Illinois State Normal School and at Leipste, Germany. He had but just returned from abroad and was spending a few weeks at Connell listening to lectures on pedagogy, while awaiting an appointment in a Western university.

The Magowans to Be Taken Back to Ohio. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 28. - This evening Judge Walling directed Sheriff Bannett to turn over to the Ohio authorities F. W. Magowan and his wife, under the requisition granted by the Governor of Pennsylvania. This ended one of the sharpest legal fights ever witnessed in the Eric courts. Little Edith Beryl Barnes will re-main in this city until Friday, when the father will produce her in court on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Magowan. Magowan and his wife are wanted in Ohio on the charge of kidnapping the child.

Ten Thousand Sheep Snowbound in Oregon. TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 28.—Several bands of sheep, numbering 10,000, are imprisoned by sheep, numbering 10,000, are imprisoned by snow in the mountains near Pendleton. Ore. They were driven into the mountains because feed was short below. One band of 3,000 was stampeded in trying to drive them out. In a jam that ensued nearly all were killed. Large numbers more will die unless they can be brought through the snowdrifts into the valleys below, where hay is available for feeding.

the members of the class of 96 in the Bellain City High School, fainted in school to-day and died. Three weeks ago her brother dropped dead. BELLAIRE, O., Nov. 28.-Miss Brainard, one of It's the map and sparkle of Londonderry that make it go. Always pure and delicious.—Adv.